

NOTES ON NEW AND NOTEWORTHY PLANTS. IV

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ALOYSIA VIRGATA var. FLATYPHYLLA (Briq.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Lippia virgata var. platyphylla Briq., Ann. Conserv. & Jard. Bot. Genève. 7--8: 304. 1904.

BOUCHEA FLUMINENSIS var. PILOSA Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei ramulis foliisque rhachideque calyceque insigniter longe pilosis recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having the branchlets, leaves, rachis, and calyx conspicuously long-pilose. The leaves are alternate or subalternate, deeply serrate.

The type was collected by Christopher Sandeman (no. 4776) in shade and semi-shade at Iguazú Falls, alt. 500 feet, Misiones, Argentina, in May, 1944, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew. The collector describes the plant as a weak-growing shrub with rosy-lilac flowers which fade and drop very rapidly after being gathered.

CLERODENDRUM WALLII Moldenke, sp. nov.

Fruticulus; ramulis subgracilibus dense fusco-tomentosis; foliis ternatis; petiolis gracilibus densissime fusco-tomentosis; laminis membranaceis ovato-ellipticis vel ellipticis vel lanceolatis, ad apicem acutis vel aliquatenus attenuatis, ad basin acutis vel acuminatis, regulariter serratis, supra dense puberulis, subtus densissime cinereo-tomentellis.

Bush; branchlets rather slender, densely tomentose with fuscous hair, less so in age; nodes annulate; principal internodes 1.5--3.5 cm. long; leaves ternate; petioles slender, 4--6 mm. long, very densely fuscous-tomentose; blades membranous, dark-green above, much lighter beneath, ovate-elliptic, elliptic, or lanceolate, 4--7 cm. long, 1.5--3 cm. wide, acute or somewhat attenuate-acute at apex, acute or acuminate at base, regularly serrate from the widest part to the apex with acute or obtuse antrorse teeth, rather densely puberulent above, very densely tomentellous beneath with cinereous hair; midrib very slender, plane above, prominulous beneath; secondaries very slender, 4 or 5 per side, arcuate-ascending, plane above, subprominulous beneath, arcuately joined near the margins, not leading directly into the teeth; vein and veinlet reticulation fine, usually visible on both surfaces but not at all prominulous; inflorescence apparently terminal, about 3.5 cm. long and 2--2.5 cm. wide, many-flowered, composed of several pairs of small cymes, densely fuscous- or incanous-tomentellous throughout, the lowest pair of cymes sometimes subtended by 3 foliaceous bracts

similar to the leaves in all respects but smaller; peduncles slender, 1--2.5 cm. long, densely tomentellous; pedicels very slender, 1--4 mm. long, densely tomentellous; calyx tubular, about 4 mm. long and 1.5 mm. wide, densely short-pubescent, its rim 5-toothed, the teeth narrow, erect, about 1.5 mm. long, subacute, pubescent; corolla white, exserted, its tube about 5 mm. long, lightly glandular or granular-puberulent on the outer surface.

The type of this species was collected by Erik Wall -- in whose honor it is named -- at Fort Ball, Uganda, on August 2, 1926, and is deposited in the Erik Wall Herbarium at Stockholm. It was identified by Berthold Thomas as "Clerodendrum aff. Odontocalyx Thomas".

DURANTA SPRUCEI var. BREVIRACEMOSA Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit racemis usque ad 3 cm. longis paucifloris et laminis foliorum supra glabris subtus parce disperso-puberulis.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having racemes only to about 3 cm. long and few-flowered, and leaf-blades that are glabrous above and merely sparsely scattered-puberulent beneath, the puberulence more dense on the midrib and secondaries.

The type was collected by Oscar Haught (no. 6097) along roadsides on the Zipaquira-Pacho highway, at an altitude of 2000 m., Cundinamarca, Colombia, on August 20, 1947, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. The collector describes the plant as a stout shrub, 2 m. tall, with rather showy purple flowers, and says it is abundant at the type locality.

GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA f. PLENIFLORA Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei corollis plenis recedit. This form differs from the typical form of the species in its "doubled" corollas.

The type was collected by H. N. Moldenke (no. 8069) from cultivated material at Watchung, Somerset County, New Jersey, on July 4, 1934, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. Although common in cultivation, this form does not appear to have been validly named hitherto.

JUNELLIA SERIPHIOIDES var. GLABRA Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei ramis ramulisque spinisque foliisque calicibusque glabris vel subglabris et calicibus 5--8 mm. longis recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in its glabrous or subglabrous branches, branchlets, spines, leaves, and calyx, and in its calyxes being 5--8 mm. long.

The type of the variety was collected by Carlos A. O'Donnell

(no. 3240) at Puerto Madryn, Chubut, Argentina, on October 24 or 25, 1945, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum at Stockholm.

LANTANA ARISTATA var. *SUBSESSILIS* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit inflorescentiis numerosis axillaribus congestis brevissime pedunculatis vel subsessilibus; laminis foliorum subtus dense pubescentibus vel subvelutinis; caulibus densiuscule breviterque pubescentibus, pili contortis patentibus; bracteolis dense hirtellis.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its rather numerous inflorescences crowded on very short peduncles in the leaf-axils, or subsessile; the under surface of the leaves is densely pubescent or subvelutinous; the stems are rather densely short-pubescent with twisted spreading hairs; and the bractlets are densely hirtellous.

The type was collected by A. G. Schulz (no. 1456) on hill-sides at Jujuy (Capital), alt. 1200 m., Jujuy, Argentina, in February, 1936, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

LANTANA CIFERRIANA Ekm. & Moldenke, sp. nov.

Frutex humilis perbrachiata; ramis gracilibus acutiuscule tetragonis prorsus albido-strigillosis; foliis numerosis parvis; petiolis dense albo-strigillosis saepe submarginatis; laminis leviter chartaceis oblongis vel ovalibus vel subrotundis, ad apicem rotundatis, ad basin acutis vel plerumque acuminatis, regulariter serrulatis, supra strigilloso-puberulis, subtus dense puberulis et parce resinoso-granulosis; corolla alba.

Low shrub, abundantly branched; branches slender, rather acutely tetragonal, rather uniformly whitish-strigillose throughout; nodes rather obscurely annulate; principal internodes 0.4--4 cm. long; leaves numerous, decussate-opposite, small; petioles very slender, 2--5 mm. long, densely white-strigillose, often submargined; blades thin-chartaceous, deep-green above, somewhat paler beneath, oblong or oval, varying to subrotund, 5--14 mm. long, 4--10 mm. wide, rounded at the apex, acute or usually acuminate at base, uniformly serrulate except at the very base with rounded rather appressed teeth, strigillose-puberulent above, densely puberulent and somewhat resinous granular beneath; midrib and the 3 or 4 pairs of ascending secondaries very slender, often slightly subimpressed above, subprominulous beneath; veinlet reticulation often subimpressed above, obscure beneath; inflorescence axillary near the tips of the twigs, 1 or 2 per node, capitate; peduncles very slender or filiform, 1.5--3.8 cm. long, rather densely white-strigillose like the branches and twigs; heads hemispheric, to 1.3 cm. long and 1.5 cm. wide in anthesis, ovate in fruit; bractlets broadly elliptic or oval, 5--7 mm. long, 4--6 mm. wide, blunt at apex,

lightly strigillose on the upper surface, more densely whitish-strigillose on the lower surface; corolla pure white, its tube about 5 mm. long, densely puberulent outside, the limb about 4 mm. wide, lightly puberulent outside and somewhat resinous-granular.

The type of this species was collected by E. L. Ekman (no. H.15967) on dry sterile hillsides at Hatillo, Valle del Cibao, prov. Santiago, Dominican Republic, on September 17, 1930, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum at Stockholm. The species is dedicated to Dr. R. Ciferri, who urged Ekman to pay more attention to the species of the Lantana reticulata-Lantana involuocrata complex.

LANTANA CUJABENSIS var. PUNCTATA Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei foliis minoribus plusminusque bullatis subtus dense resinoso-punctatis et in venas plusminusque breviter pilosis recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having smaller more or less bullate leaves which are densely resinous-punctate beneath and more or less short-pilose on the venation beneath.

The type was collected by Fred Alexander Barkley, Jairo Correa Velásquez, and Gabriel Gutiérrez Villegas (no. 1536) in an open pasture close to Ceja, altitude about 2180 m., Antioquia, Colombia, on November 1, 1947, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Facultad Nacional de Agronomía, Medellín, Colombia.

LANTANA GLUTINOSA var. ORIENTALIS Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei caulibus ramisque foliisque bracteolisque densissime puberulis, bracteolis brevioribus angustioribusque ad apicem obtusis, et corollis albis recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having the pubescence on the stems, branches, leaves, and bractlets much shorter (very densely puberulent rather than villous-hirsute), the bractlets much shorter and narrower, obtuse at the apex, and the corollas white.

The type of this variety was collected by J. Hanbury-Tracy (no. 31) in fairly dry ground among spaced scrub and low trees at La Mesa, dist. Campo Ella, altitude 5000 feet, Mérida, Venezuela, on August 14, 1938, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew.

LANTANA HAUGHTII var. OBTUSIBRACTEATA Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei bracteolis ad apicem regulariter obtusis vel rotundatis recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its bractlets uniformly obtuse or even rounded at the a-

pex.

The type was collected by Oscar Haught (no. 5132) in dry pastures at Mercaderes, altitude 1100 m., Cauca, Colombia, on October 24, 1946, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. The collector describes the plant as a slender shrub to 2 m. tall, with showy inflorescences of rose-colored flowers.

LANTANA HAUGHTII var. *PARVIFOLIA* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei bracteolis ad apicem uniforme obtuseque rotundatis et laminis foliorum 1--1.8 cm. longis et 6--13 mm. latis recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its bractlets all obtusely rounded at the apex and the leaf-blades only 1--1.8 cm. long and 6--13 mm. wide.

The type was collected by Oscar Haught (no. 5902) near Chocanta, Cundinamarca, Colombia, on June 30, 1947, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. The collector describes the plant as a low spreading shrub, 50 cm. tall, with flowers that open cream-color and turn red, "unusually beautiful for the genus".

LANTANA LEUCOCARPA Urb. & Ekm., sp. nov.

Frutex humilis; ramis elongatis horizontaliter reclinatis gracillimis dense hispidulis tetragonis; foliis numerosis; petiolis gracillimis hispidulis; laminis membranaceis atroviridibus triangulari-ovatis, ad apicem obtusis, ad basin truncatis vel subtruncatis, regulariter serratis, supra parce puberulis, subtus dense puberulis; corollis roseo-purpureis; fructibus albis.

Low shrub; branches elongated, horizontal-reclining, very slender, densely hispidulous with divaricate grayish rather stiff hairs, less so on the more exposed parts, rather acutely tetragonal or sometimes obtusely so; nodes not plainly annulate; principal internodes 1.5--4 cm. long; leaves abundant, decussate-opposite; petioles very slender, 1--3 mm. long, hispidulous like the branches; blades membranous, rather uniformly deep-green on both surfaces, triangular-ovate, 1.5--2.8 cm. long, 9--16 mm. wide, obtuse at apex, truncate or subtruncate at base, uniformly serrate from the widest part to the apex with rounded teeth, lightly puberulent above, densely puberulent beneath; midrib and the 4--6 pairs of ascending secondaries very slender, obscure above, very faintly prominent beneath; veinlet reticulation obscure or indiscernible; inflorescence axillary, capitate; peduncles very slender or filiform, 2.5--3.5 cm. long, spreading-pubescent, 2 per node, abundant; heads hemispheric, about 1 cm. long and 1.5 cm. wide at anthesis, many-flowered; bractlets ovate, 5--6 mm. long, 5 mm. wide at the base, triangular-acute at apex, puberulent on the upper

surface, densely short-pubescent on the lower surface; corolla rose-purple, its tube about 5 mm. long, very densely puberulent outside, the limb about 5 mm. long and 4 mm. wide, densely puberulent on the back; fruit perfectly white.

The type of this curious species was collected by E. L. Ekman (no. H.15998) in fields on hillsides at Hato del Yaque, Valle del Cibao, prov. Santiago, Dominican Republic, on September 27, 1930, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum at Stockholm.

LANTANA PARANENSIS Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba perennis vel suffrutescens; caule ut videtur simplex obtuse tetragono dense glanduloso-pubescente and albo-hirsutulo; petiolis gracillimis glanduloso-pubescentibus et hirsutulis vel subobsoletis; laminis firme chartaceis utrinque griseo-viridibus ellipticis vel suboblanceolatis, ad apicem obtusis vel rotundatis, ad basin acutis vel attenuatis, crassiuscule serrato-dentatis utrinque dense glanduloso-pubescentibus, subtus parce hirsutulis; venis supra argute impressis.

Perennial herb or subshrub; stem apparently simple, to 3 dm. tall, obtusely tetragonal, densely glandular-pubescent and also hirsutulous with longer, divaricate, white, non-glandulose hairs, the hairs densest toward the apex of the stem; nodes not plainly annulate; principal internodes 1.5--4 cm. long; leaves decussate-opposite; petioles very slender, 1--2 mm. long and glandular-pubescent and hirsutulous, or subobsolete; blades firmly chartaceous, rather grayish-green on both surfaces, elliptic or almost oblanceolate, 2.5--4 cm. long, 5--11 mm. wide, obtuse or rounded at the apex, acute or attenuate at base, rather coarsely serrate-dentate to below the middle with rather bluntish revolute-margined teeth, rather densely glandular-pubescent on both surfaces, the lower surface also bearing scattered hirsutulous hairs like the stems; the midrib and venation deeply impressed above, giving the blade a decidedly bullate appearance, very prominent beneath; inflorescence axillary, 2 at each of the upper nodes, about equaling the subtending leaves; peduncles very slender, to 3.5 cm. long, densely glandular-pubescent and hirsutulous like the stems; heads hemispheric, about 6 mm. long and 10 mm. wide; bractlets narrow-elliptic, 4.5--5 mm. long, about 1 mm. wide, densely glandular-pubescent and hirsutulous, blunt or subacute at apex; corolla slightly surpassing the bractlets, puberulent on the outer surface.

The type of this species was collected by Per Karl Hjalmar Dusen in the campo at Lago, Paraná, Brazil, on December 2, 1910, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum at Stockholm. Its narrow, blunt, bullate leaves and glandulose pubescence render this a very distinct and unmistakable species.

LIPPIA CAMPESTRIS Moldenke, sp. nov.

Planta perennis humilis ad basin lignosa; caulibus numerosis simplicibus dense glanduloso-pubescentibus et albo-hirsutulis; foliis sessilibus ovatis, ad apicem subacutis vel obtusis, ad basin rotundatis vel cordatis, integris ciliatis utrinque hirsutulo-pubescentibus, subtus parce glandulosis.

Dwarf perennial, woody at the base; stems numerous, simple, 15--17 cm. tall, rather densely glandular-pubescent and also hirsutulous with much longer, divaricate, white, glandless hairs; nodes not noticeably annulate; leaves decussate-opposite, sessile; blades ovate, 7--16 mm. long, 4--10 mm. wide, the lower pairs increasingly smaller, subacute or obtuse at apex, rounded or cordate at base, entire, ciliate, hirsutulous-pubescent on both surfaces and somewhat glandulose beneath; larger venation rather obscure above, very faintly subprominulous beneath; inflorescence axillary, 2 per node, in the median or upper axils; peduncles very slender, 1.5--2.3 cm. long, rather densely glandulose-pubescent and hirsutulous; heads hemispheric, less than 1 cm. long; bractlets ovate, about 5 mm. long, 2 mm. wide at the base, triangular-attenuate at apex, densely glandular-pubescent and hirsutulous; corolla about 7 or 7.5 mm. long, the tube about equaling the bractlets, uniformly puberulent outside, the limb puberulent on the back, glabrous within.

The type of this species was collected by Per Karl Hjalmar Dusén on a campo at Jaguarihyva, Paraná, Brazil, on October 9, 1911, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum at Stockholm.

LIPPIA CHACENSIS Moldenke, sp. nov.

Frutex; caulibus gracilibus obtuse tetragonis canescento-puberulis dein strigillosis; ramis ut videtur paucis brevibus; foliis numerosis; petiolis gracillimis dense canescento-strigosis; laminis leviter chartaceis anguste ellipticis, ad apicem acutis, ad basin attenuatis vel subacuminatis, uniforme serrulatis, supra dense adpresso-strigillosis, subtus densissime flavescento-velutinis.

Shrub, 6--7 dm. tall; stems slender, obtusely tetragonal, canescent-puberulent, strigillose on the older parts; nodes rather indistinctly annulate; branches apparently few and short; leaves decussate-opposite, abundant; petioles very slender, 2--6 mm. long, densely canescent-strigose; blades thin-chartaceous, lighter beneath, narrowly elliptic, 2--6 cm. long, 5--15 mm. wide, acute at the apex, uniformly serrulate along the margins to below the middle, attenuate or subacuminate at base, densely appressed-strigillose above, very densely velutinous with very short flavescent hairs beneath; the slender midrib and 5 or 6 pairs of secondaries, and often the larger veinlets, slightly subimpressed above, prominulous beneath; in-

florescence axillary, 1 or 2 per node, shorter than the subtending leaves; peduncles very slender, 1--1.5 cm. long, canescent-strigillose; heads hemispheric or oblong, to about 1 cm. long; bractlets broadly ovate, 4--4.5 mm. long, about 2 mm. wide at the base, acuminate at apex, densely strigose or strigillose, canescent, glandulose; corolla-tube about 6 mm. long, very densely strigose on the outside, the limb about 4 mm. wide, glabrous or slightly pubescent at the base.

The type of this species was collected by Robert E. Fries (no. 1445) in an open grassy campo at Tatarenda, Gran Chaco, Bolivia, on March 22, 1902, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum at Stockholm. The collector describes the species as rare and the flowers as "lividis".

LIPPIA LORENTZII Moldenke, sp. nov.

Frutex; ramis ut videtur multibrachiatis irregularibus griseis; ramulis gracilibus obtuse tetragonis canescento-strigillosis; internodiis abbreviatis; foliis confertis; petioliis gracillimis vel obsolete dense canescento-strigillosis; laminis parvis lanceolato-ellipticis utrinque dense canescento-strigillosis acutis uniforme serrulatis, ad basin longe attenuatis; spicis elongato-capitatis; bracteolis ovatis acuminatis.

Shrub; stems apparently much branched and irregular, gray; branchlets slender, obtusely tetragonal, canescent-strigillose; nodes rather indistinctly annulate; internodes abbreviated, 5--30 mm. long; leaves decussate-opposite, mostly clustered on very short twigs; petioles very slender, 1 mm. long or obsolete, densely canescent-strigillose; blades small, lanceolate-elliptic, densely canescent-strigillose on both surfaces, 5--15 mm. long, 3--5 mm. wide, acute at apex, uniformly serrulate almost to the long-attenuate base; the slender midrib and secondaries more or less impressed above and very prominent beneath; inflorescence axillary, 2 per node; peduncles very slender, 1 cm. long or less, densely canescent-strigillose; spikes elongate-capitate, about 1 cm. long; bractlets ovate, 2.5--3 mm. long, acuminate at apex, densely canescent-strigose, ciliate; corolla 4--5 mm. long, puberulent outside.

The type of this species was collected by P. G. Lorentz and G. Hieronymus at Dragones, Salta, Argentina, in the middle of August, 1873, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum at Stockholm.

LIPPIA ROSMARINIFOLIA var. *STEWARTI* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei laminis foliorum pinnato-lobatis recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having pinnately lobed leaf-blades, the lobes on smaller leaves being tooth-like, divergent, 1--3 per side.

The type was collected by Alban Stewart (no. 3307) on the

sides of the mountain, to 4000 feet altitude, Tagus Cove, Albe-marle Island, Galapagos Islands, on March 27, 1906, and is deposited in the herbarium of the California Academy of Sciences.

PAEPALANTHUS ANDICOLA var. *VILLOSUS* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei per omnes partes densiore albo-villosis et praecipue vaginis longe albo-villosis recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in being more densely white-villous throughout and especially in having the sheaths villous with long white hairs from the base to within about 1 mm. of the truncated apex.

The type was collected by Oscar Haught (no. 5878) on steep dry slopes, altitude 1800 m., along the Gacheta-Ubala highway, Cundinamarca, Colombia, on June 20, 1947, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

STACHYTARPHETA JAMAICENSIS f. *MONSTROSA* (Moldenke) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Stachytarpheta indica f. *monstrosa* Moldenke, Prelim. List Invalid Names 7, hyponym (1940); *Phytologia* 1: 433-434. 1940.

STACHYTARPHETA RIVULARIS Moldenke, sp. nov.

Suffrutescens; ramis acutiuscule tetragonis stramineis, juventute et ad nodos parciuscule longeque pilosis, dein et ad internodos glabris; petiolis late alatis utrinque parciuscule pilosulis vel glabris; laminis leviter chartaceis ellipticis breviter acuminatis, ad basin longe acuminatis, supra subscabridis, utrinque parciuscule strigilloso-pilosulis glabrescentibus; rhachide profundo excavato dense puberulis sub anthesin.

Suffrutescens, 3--4 m. tall; branches rather acutely tetragonal, stramineous, rather sparsely long-pilose at and near the nodes, especially on the younger parts, glabrous on the internodes and older parts; younger nodes annulate; principal internodes 2--4.5 cm. long; leaves decussate-opposite; petioles indistinct, broadly winged, about 2 cm. long, the wings tapering into the base of the blade, very sparsely and indistinctly pilosulous or glabrate on both surfaces; blades thin-chartaceous, elliptic, uniformly green on both surfaces, 7--9.5 cm. long, 3--4.5 cm. wide, short-acuminate at apex, long-acuminate into the petiole at base, somewhat scabridous above, very sparsely strigilloso-pilosulous on both surfaces, especially along the larger venation, when young, glabrescent in age; midrib slender, plane above, prominent beneath; secondaries very slender, 5--7 per side, ascending, slightly arcuate, indistinctly anastomosing in many loops near the margins, plane above, prominent beneath; veinlet reticulation rather sparse; inflorescence spicate, terminal, to about 30 cm. long in fruit; rachis stout, deeply excavated, densely puberulent in anthesis,

obscurely so in fruit; peduncle short, 2.5--3.5 cm. long; flowers imbricate; bractlets ovate-lanceolate, 5--6 mm. long, ca. 1.5 mm. wide near the base, subacuminate at apex, glabrous or subglabrous except for the minutely ciliolate margins; calyx 9-10 mm. long, subglabrate or glabrous; corolla about 2.3 cm. long, maroon.

The type of this distinct species was collected by Ynes Mexia (no. 1789a) along a stream at Arroyo de Los Tapeistes, altitude 1425 m., Hacienda del Ototal, San Debastian, in the Sierra Madre Occidental, Jalisco, Mexico, on March 3, 1927, and is deposited in the herbarium of the California Academy of Sciences at San Francisco. The collector records the common names "chupa-miel" and "chupa-muerto". The species seems to be related to S. acuminata P. DC., but may be distinguished at once by its foliar and inflorescence characters.

STILBACEAE Lindl.

This family name begins as such in Lindley's "The Natural System of Botany", ed. 2, p. 279 (1836), where there is a fine description of the family and the name is validly published in every respect. In Lindl., Veg. Kingd., ed. 2, pp. 594 & 607 (1847) Lindley repeats the name Stilbaceae as a valid and accepted family segregated from the Verbenaceae, although Lindley always referred to families as "natural orders" -- a practice continued even in such manuals as Asa Gray's Manual until a rather recent date. On page 43 of the 1847 work Lindley cites also a "Suborder" Stilbacei in the fungi -- obviously as a subfamily and not of family rank. He gives no indication that anyone had proposed or regarded it as of "order" or family rank up to that date. This name Stilbacei for a group of fungi starts in Link, Abhandlungen der Königl. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin 1824: 181 (1826). It has been claimed by some botanists that this name is a family name, is an orthographic variant of Stilbaceae, antedates Lindley's name by ten years, and therefore invalidates Lindley's name.

A study of Link's paper, entitled "Entwurf eines phytologischen Pflanzensystems nebst einer Anordnung der Kryptophyten", which covers pages 145 to 194 of the volume cited above, shows conclusively that Link did not regard this group as a family in our present sense of the term, and was not proposing the name as a family name. He classifies the group under his "Cl. I. Cryptophyta" [p. 154], "O. 1. Fungi" [p. 162], "Subordo 3. Vycetes" [p. 168], "Reihe XI" [p. 177; see p. 179, lines 31 and 33, for proof of his application of the term "Reihe" to these categories], and "Familie IV. Gastronycetes" [p. 181]. That he regards his groups I. Epiphyti, II. Sclerotiaceae, III. Tremelloidei, IV. Gastronycetes, V. Sphaeriacei, VI. Sarcomycetes, VII. Phalloidei, and VIII. Agaricini as families is plainly indicated by the text. For instance, under Epiphyti he says

"Diese Familie enthält die Anfänge viele andern Familien". Under Castromyces he says "Auch diese Familie ist aus mehreren kleinern Haufen zusammengesetzt", and he then proceeds to enumerate and (in most cases) describe ten such "Haufen" or groups within the family, namely, (1) Dimidiati, (2) unnamed, (3) Nemasporei, (4) Sporigastrei, (5) Stilbacei, (6) Lycoperdei, (7) Cyathoidi, (8) Carpobolei, (9) Tuberacei, and (10) unnamed.

It thus seems apparent that Link proposed the name Stilbacei as a subfamily group. The earliest reference that I have been able to discover for Stilbaceae as a family name in the fungi, with a validating description or reference to an earlier validating description, is by Lindau in Rabenhorst, Krypt. Fl., ed. 2, 8: 5 (1904). The earlier reference to "Stilbaceae Fries" in Saccardo, Syl. Fungi 16: 1082 (1902) is unaccompanied by a validating description or reference to a validating description. The possibility that Link's Stilbacei was validly raised from subfamily to family rank between 1826 and 1836 seems remote, especially since Lindley in 1836 knew of no such action. I am therefore maintaining Lindley's Stilbaceae as a legitimate and valid name in the phanerogams, and am regarding Lindau's and Fries' "Stilbaceae" for the fungous group an illegitimate homonym which must be replaced.

SYNGONANTHUS STEYERMARKII Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba minuta caespitosa; caulibus valde abbreviatis; foliis linearibus vel acicularibus rectis numerosis arcte imbricatis (non adpressis) obtusis glabris; pedunculis solitariis ca. 5 mm. longis teretibus non striatis non contortis glabris; vaginis adpressis glabris non striatis non contortis, ad apicem fissis 2-lobatis, lobis subspathulatis rotundatis; capitulis solitariis subglobosis sordidis 4--6-floris.

Minute tufted herb, forming moss-like mats; stems greatly abbreviated, the entire plants usually less than 1 cm. tall; leaves bright-green, linear or acicular, 2--3 mm. long, erect, numerous, closely imbricate but not appressed, blunt-pointed, glabrous but often enclosing a cushion-like mass of whitish hairs at the tip of the stem; peduncle solitary, about 5 mm. long, terete, not striate nor twisted, glabrous; sheath appressed, about 3 mm. long, glabrous, not striate nor twisted, split at the apex, the 2 lobes completely separate, each about 1.5 mm. long, subspatulate, rounded at the apex; heads solitary, subglobose, sordid-white, about 1.5 mm. wide, 4--6-flowered; involucrel bractlets 6 or less, dark-brown or brownish-black, shiny, firm-textured, broadly ovate or suborbicular, about 1.3 mm. long and wide, acute at the apex, densely ciliate-margined with whitish cilia; receptacle densely long-villous; receptacular bractlets brown, elliptic-oblongate, about 0.8 mm. long and 0.3 mm. wide, acute at the apex and there densely bearded; pistillate florets only seen: sepals 3, brown, separate almost

to the base, broadly elliptic, about 1 mm. long and 0.6 mm. wide, more or less concave on the inner and convex on the outer surface, acute at the apex, more or less long-pilose on the back with easily rubbed-off hairs, densely and persistently white-bearded at the apex on the back; petals 3, connate into a slender, erect, hyaline tube about 0.9 mm. long or less, long-pilose; ovary deeply 3-lobed, about 0.6 mm. long, glabrous, 3-celled, 3-ovulate; style about 0.2 mm. long, glabrous; the 3 stigmas and 3 style-appendages all about 0.2 mm. long and arising from the same point.

The type of this very distinct and amazing species was collected by my good friend, Julian A. Steyermark (no. 57372) -- in whose honor it is named -- on limestone outcrops of the Páramo de Tamá, altitude 3045--3475 m., near the Colombia-Venezuelan boundary, Táchira, Venezuela, on July 15, 1944, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. The general aspect of the plant is that of a very minute Paepalanthus.

VERBENA AUSTRALIS Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba; caulibus decumbentibus, ad apicem adscendentibus, non valde brachiatis, gracilibus acute tetragonis sulcatis leviter strigilloso-pubescentibus; foliis paucis; petiolis gracilibus marginatis strigillosis; laminis leviter chartaceis ovatis profunde trilobatis, lobis dissectis obtusis, supra parce obscureque strigillosis, subtus punctatis et densiore strigillosis; bracteolis lanceolatis albo-ciliatis caeterum glabris.

Herb with decumbent stems, ascending at their tips, not much branched; stems and branches slender, acutely tetragonal, sulcate, lightly strigillose-pubescent with spreading or subappressed hairs; principal internodes 2--8.5 cm. long; nodes annulate; leaves rather sparse, decussate-opposite, sometimes with a few small ones in their axils; petioles slender, 3--5 mm. long, margined, strigillose; blades thin-chartaceous, rather uniformly bright-green on both surfaces, ovate in outline, 1--3 cm. long, 0.8--1.8 cm. wide, deeply 3-lobed, the lobes again dissected with rather broad and blunt secondary lobes, very sparsely and obscurely strigillose above, somewhat more densely so and punctate beneath, the very slender midrib and secondaries often slightly subimpressed above and prominent beneath, veinlet reticulation indiscernible on both surfaces; inflorescence spicate, terminal and in the uppermost axils, densely congested in anthesis, later elongating to about 3 cm.; peduncles slender, tetragonal, rather densely strigillose-pilosulous with very short white antrorse hairs; rachis densely puberulent; bractlets lanceolate, 3--4 mm. long, about 1 mm. wide, acute at apex, glabrate except for the white-ciliolate margins; calyx tubular, about 5 mm. long, very minutely strigillose on the 5 ribs or glabrate, the teeth short, a-

cute, not appendaged, membranous and purplish between the ribs toward the apex; corolla-tube about 6 mm. long, very sparsely and minutely pilosulous on the outside above the calyx; corolla-limb about 5 mm. wide, very minutely and sparsely pilosulous on the outside.

The type of this species was collected by Per Karl Hjalmar Dusén (no. 13190) in wet almost swampy soil at Jaguariáhyva, Faraná, Brazil, on October 10, 1911, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum at Stockholm.

VERBENA CHEITMANIANA Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba porrecta; caulibus saepe procumbentibus gracillimis elongatis acute tetragonis strigillosis vel glabrescentibus; ramis pauciusculis gracillimis elongatis porrectis acute tetragonis saepe subsulcatis densiuscule albido-strigillosis, pilis brevissimis reflexis; foliis ut videtur ad apicem ramulorum aggregatis; petiolis gracilibus marginatis dense piloso-pubescentibus, pilis subadpressis albidis antrorsis; laminis membranaceis non brunnescentibus, triangulari-ovatis attenuato-acutis, ad basin cuneato-acuminatis, irregulariter incisissaepe plusminusque distincte trilobatis utrinque adpresso-strigillosis, lobis integris vel plerumque incisissaepe dentibus acutis.

Sprawling herb; stems often procumbent, very slender, elongate, scutely tetragonal, strigillose or glabrescent; branches rather few, very slender, elongate, sprawling, scutely tetragonal, often slightly sulcate between the angles, rather densely strigillose with very short and whitish reflexed hairs; nodes annulate; principal internodes 1.5--7.5 cm. long; leaves decussate-opposite, apparently often numerous only toward the tips of the branches; petioles slender, 1--1.5 cm. long, margined, densely pilose-pubescent with subappressed, whitish, antrorse hairs; blades membranous, somewhat lighter green beneath, not brunnescent in drying, triangular-ovate in outline, 1.5--4 cm. long, 1--3 cm. wide, attenuate-acute at the apex (or merely acute on smaller leaves), cuneately acuminate into the petiole at base, irregularly incised, often more or less distinctly 3-lobed, appressed-strigillose on both surfaces, more densely so when immature, the lobes entire or more usually incised, the teeth all acute at apex; midrib and the 1--3 pairs of secondaries very tenuous, plane or obscure above, very slightly prominent beneath; veinlet reticulation indiscernible above, obscure beneath; inflorescence terminal and in the uppermost leaf-axils, the floriferous portion congested-spicate, densely many-flowered, apparently 2--3.5 cm. long, showy; peduncles very slender, 6--10 cm. long, rather obtusely tetragonal, sometimes slightly sulcate, stramineous, fairly densely short-pilose or strigillose with whitish reflexed hairs; bractlets lanceolate, 4--6 mm. long, about 1 mm. wide at the base, long-attenuate at the apex, rather densely strigose with antrorse white hairs;

calyx cylindric, 8--9 mm. long, densely strigose with closely appressed, antrorse, white hairs, its rim unequally toothed, the teeth long-aristate, the tips connivent before and after anthesis, purplish; corolla-tube 10--11 mm. long, glabrous or very obscurely pilosulous above the calyx outside, villous in the throat within; corolla-limb 7--8 mm. wide, patent, the lobes deeply cordate at the apex, glabrous on both surfaces.

The type of this most interesting species was collected by Robert E. Fries (no. 477) in shady places under Salix Humboldtiana at Fiquete, on the sandy banks of Río San Francisco, Jujuy, Argentina, on August 21, 1901, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum at Stockholm. The species reminds one in the general appearance of its leaves of the North American V. canadensis (L.) Britton. It is named in honor of Philip Cheitman, American educator and ardent student of Nature, who has rendered considerable help to me in my researches on tropical and extra-tropical American plants.

X VERBENA CLEMENSORUM Moldenke, hybr. nov.

Herba rudis ut videtur alta et multibrachiata; caulibus ramulisque acutiuscule tetragonis striato-canaliculatis glabris; nodis plerumque elongatis; foliis chartaceis rigidis ovatis profunde irregulariterque incisissimis saepe trilobatis, supra plusminusque scabris vel scabro-marginatis, subtus scabris.

Coarse herb, apparently quite tall and much-branched; stems and branches rather acutely tetragonal, striate-canaliculate, glabrous; nodes annulate; principal internodes mostly elongate, 3.5--6.5 cm. long; leaves chartaceous, stiff, uniformly green on both surfaces, ovate in outline, deeply and irregularly incised, the larger more or less 3-lobed, 2.5--8 cm. long, 1--3 cm. wide, the smaller ones very scabrous above, the larger ones glabrous or scabrous-margined, all more or less scabrous beneath (especially the smaller ones just beneath the inflorescence), the slender midrib and secondaries usually impressed above and quite prominent beneath, the margins usually more or less subrevolute; petioles absent or so strongly alate as to merge completely with the blade; inflorescence spicate, compound, the peduncles and rachis acutely tetragonal, minutely and rather sparsely puberulent-pulverulent, apparently somewhat glandular, the floriferous portion of the spikes elongate (often to 20 cm. long), rather densely flowered; bractlets ovate, upwardly curvate, about 2 mm. long, subacuminate at apex, keeled on the back, minutely puberulent-pulverulent on the back, ciliolate-margined, about equaling or slightly shorter than the calyx; calyx 2--2.5 mm. long, glandular-puberulent; corolla-tube about 3 mm. long, subglabrate or very minutely pulverulent outside, the limb about 2 mm. wide; cocci about 1.6 mm. long.

The type of this natural hybrid was collected by Mary Knapp Clemens at Jackson, Amador County, California, on September 13,

1920, and is deposited in the herbarium of the California Academy of Sciences. It is named in honor of Mrs. Clemens and her husband, Joseph Clemens, who have done such noteworthy collecting of members of this group in Michigan, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, California, the Philippines, Australia, and French Indochina. The plant seems to be a hybrid, but its parentage is not certain. *Verbena officinalis* L. is probably one parent and the other may be *V. robusta* Greene, as both these species are known from Amador County.

VERBENA DISSECTA f. ALBA Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei corollis albis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having white corollas.

The type was collected by Santiago Venturi (no. 7068) in a prado at Balcozna, dept. Del Alto, Catamarca, Argentina, at an altitude of 1250 m., on January 18, 1928, and is deposited in the herbarium of the California Academy of Sciences.

VERBENA DUSENII Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba mediocriter alta recta; caulibus ramisque argute tetragonis minute puberulis vel dein glabrescentibus sarmentosis, apicem versus purpureis; petiolis gracilibus marginatis minute parceque puberulis; laminis ovatis leviter chartaceis trifido-dissectis utrinque parcissime minuteque strigilloso-puberulis, lobis irregulariter incisus acutis.

Apparently a rather tall erect herb; stems and branches sharply tetragonal, minutely puberulent or eventually glabrescent on the larger parts, the upper portions often decidedly purplish, twiggy; principal internodes 2--9.5 cm. long; nodes annulate; leaves rather abundant, decussate-opposite, often with several smaller ones in their axils; petioles slender, 3--7 mm. long, margined and on the larger leaves often not distinct from the blade, minutely and sparsely puberulent, especially on the margins; blades ovate in outline, thin-chartaceous, somewhat lighter green beneath, 1.5--3.5 cm. long, 1--3.3 cm. wide, trifid-dissected, the lobes irregularly incised, acute, the lower ones widely divergent, very sparsely and minutely strigilloso-puberulent on both surfaces (mostly on the lamina above and on the venation beneath), the very slender midrib and secondaries plane or subimpressed above, slightly prominulous beneath, a few short tertiaries often also discernible beneath; inflorescence spicate, terminal and in the uppermost axils, subcapitate flattened in anthesis, the floriferous portion later elongating to 7 cm., dense, showy; peduncles rather stoutish, tetragonal, mostly purplish, 6--10 cm. long, rather sparsely strigilloso with reflexed whitish hairs; bractlets conspicuous, green, rather broadly elliptic, 5--8 mm. long, 2--3.2 mm. wide, acuminate at apex, glabrous except for the long-ciliate margins;

calyx tubular, 9--10 mm. long, 1--1.5 mm. wide, 5-costate, purplish (especially on the ribs), densely white-hispidulous on the ribs, less so in age, the 5 teeth caudate-apiculate, 1.5--2 mm. long, purple; corolla showy, its tube about 15 mm. long, puberulent above the calyx, its limb 10--13 mm. wide, very sparsely puberulent on the outside, the lobes deeply cordate-notched at the apex; anthers glandular-appendaged.

The type of this very showy species was collected by Per Karl Hjalmar Dusén (no. 7108) -- in whose honor it is named -- in rather swampy ground at Pinhaes, Paraná, Brazil, on October 29, 1908, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum at Stockholm.

VERBENA HUMIFUSA var. *RETICULATA* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit laminis foliorum ellipticis vel obovatis vel suborbicularibus acutis, ad basin cuneatis vel subacuminatis, in petiolum alatum brevem angustatis vel subsessilibus, crasse dentatis supra pustulato-bullatis et albo-pilosis (pilis adpressis antrorsis), subtus densiuscule patento-hirsutulis.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its leaf-blades varying from elliptic to obovate or suborbicular, 0.7--3 cm. long, 0.6--1.5 cm. wide, usually acute at apex (rounded on the smallest leaves), cuneate or subacuminate at base, narrowed into a very short winged petiole or subsessile, coarsely dentate from the widest part to the apex with acute or obtuse rather regular teeth, not lobed, pustulate-bullate above and rather abundantly hairy with white appressed entrorse hairs, rather densely spreading-hirsutulous on the venation beneath; the midrib, secondaries, and veinlet reticulation deeply impressed above and very uniformly prominent beneath.

The type of this variety was collected by Per Karl Hjalmar Dusén (no. 15714) on the campo, altitude 800 m., between Lago and Desiro Ribas, Paraná, Brazil, on October 22, 1914, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum at Stockholm.

VERBENA LOBATA var. *HIRSUTA* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei ramis ramulisque petiolisque pedunculisque bracteolisque calicibusque et pagina inferiora laminarum densissime albo-vel flavescento-hirsutis recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having the branches, branchlets, and twigs, as well as the petioles, lower leaf-surfaces, peduncles, bractlets, and calyxes very densely hirsute with widely spreading white or flavescent hairs. The upper leaf-surface is also more hirsute than in the typical form.

The type of this variety was collected by Gustaf Oskar An-

deresson Malme (no. 1260) in the grassy edges of a marsh at Pinhal, near Santa Maria, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on January 27, 1902, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum at Stockholm. The collector describes the corolla as blue.

VERBENA MACDOUGALII f. ALBIFLORA Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei corollis albis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having white corollas.

The type was collected by Francis Ramaley (no. 16847) at Alamosa Canyon, Alamosa County, Colorado, at an altitude of 8000 feet, on September 14, 1938, and is deposited as sheet no. 42339 in the herbarium of the University of Colorado at Boulder. It was incorrectly labelled as Verbena stricta Vent.

VERBENA MORICOLOR Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba; caulibus ramisque gracilibus tetragonis parce irregulariterque albido-pilosis, juventute densiuscule hirsutulis; petiolis irregulariter brevissimeque pilosis et parce hirsutulis; lamina leviter chartaceis lanceolatis attenuato-acutis, ad basin obtusis vel abrupte acutis, irregulariter dentatis, supra densiuscule strigoso-pubescentibus, subtus dense pubescentibus; corolla purpurea.

Herb, to 1 m. tall; stems and branches slender, more or less tetragonal, sparsely and irregularly pilose with whitish hairs of various length, the youngest parts rather densely hirsutulous with sharp-pointed hairs about 1 mm. long borne at right angles to the branch; nodes annulate; principal internodes elongated, 7.5--13 cm. long; leaves decussate-opposite; petioles slender, 1.5--2 cm. long, irregularly pilose with very short hairs and sparsely hirsutulous with long sharp-pointed hairs like on the younger branches; blades thin-chartaceous, somewhat lighter beneath, lanceolate, 4--8 cm. long, 1--2.3 cm. wide, attenuate-acute at the apex, obtuse or abruptly acute at the base, irregularly dentate from base to apex with rather broad subacute teeth, the larger irregularly interspersed among smaller ones toward the base of the blade and often doubly dentate, rather densely strigose-pubescent above, densely pubescent beneath with hairs of various lengths; midrib slender, plane or slightly subimpressed above, slightly prominulous beneath; secondaries about 7 pairs, very slender, ascending, hardly arcuate, indiscernible above, rather obscure beneath; veinlet reticulation indiscernible; inflorescence terminal, spicate, the flowering portion apparently elongating to about 7 cm.; peduncles similar to the upper branches or stems in texture, shape, and pubescence, 1--7.5 cm. long; rachis rather densely pilose-pubescent with hairs of various lengths; bractlets lanceolate, about 4 mm. long, attenuate to the apex, sparsely puberulent on

the back, the margins regularly ciliate; calyx cylindric, 6--7 mm. long, about 1 mm. in diameter, rather sparsely puberulent-pilosulous, the teeth 0.5 and 0.9 mm. long, subulate; corolla hypocrateriform, purple, its narrow-cylindric tube 13--14 mm. long, densely pilose-puberulent above the calyx, its limb 6--7 mm. wide, much darker in the throat, glabrous within, subglabrate outside.

The type of this handsome species was collected by Santiago Venturi (no. 5397) among spiny plants on hillslopes at Sierra de Calilegua, altitude 800 m., dept. Ilesma, Jujuy, Argentina, on October 11, 1927, and is deposited in the herbarium of the California Academy of Sciences at San Francisco. The species is obviously related to *V. phlogiflora* Cham. and *V. incisa* Hook., but differs conspicuously in its much smaller calyx and corolla.

VERBENA REGNELLIANA Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba; caulibus saepe decumbentibus radicanibus; ramis ascendentibus vel rectis obtuse tetragonis brunnescentibus saepe submarginatis parce pilosis vel glabrescentibus; foliis numerosis brunnescentibus; petiollis gracilibus valde alatis parce pilosis; laminis leviter chartaceis ovatis irregulariter incis- is vel trifidis supra percissime pustulato-pilosis (pilis albidis brevissimis adpressis), subtus parce adpresso-pilosulis, lobis acutis vel apiculatis subrevolutis.

Herb; stems often decumbent and rooting at the nodes; branches ascending or erect, obtusely tetragonal, brunnescent in drying, often slightly margined, sparsely pilose or glabrescent; principal internodes 1--7.5 cm. long; nodes annulate; leaves abundant, decussate-opposite, often with a cluster of small ones in their axils, brunnescent in drying; petioles slender, 2--5 mm. long, plainly winged, sparsely pilose; blades thin-chartaceous, darker above than beneath, ovate in outline, 1.5--4.5 cm. long, 0.8--2.6 cm. wide, irregularly incised, the larger trifid, the lobes often with a single exterior divergent tooth, acute or apiculate, very sparsely pustulate-pilose above with extremely short appressed whitish hairs, sparsely appressed-pilosulous (but not pustulate) on the larger venation and on the margins beneath, the margins usually very slightly revolute; venation mostly indiscernible or obscure above, the midrib and very slender secondaries conspicuously prominent beneath, but the veinlet reticulation indiscernible; inflorescence spicate, long-pedunculate, terminal and also axillary in the uppermost axils, the floriferous portion apparently short and dense or elongating to about 4 cm. after anthesis; peduncles very slender, brunnescent, 3--7.5 cm. long, very sparsely pilosulous; bractlets ovate-lanceolate, about 3 mm. long and 1 mm. wide, sharply attenuate or subacuminate at apex, subglabrate except for the ciliate margins and sometimes a very few microscopic hairs at the apex; calyx tubular, about 4 mm. long

and 1.3 mm. wide, very sparsely and minutely pilosulous, the teeth about 0.5 mm. long; corolla-tube 5--6 mm. long, sparsely and very minutely pilosulous above the calyx; corolla-limb about 4 mm. wide, minutely pilosulous on the outer surface.

The type of this distinctive species was collected on the swampy banks of the rapidly-flowing Rio Verde at Caldas, Minas Geraes, Brazil, on November 20, 1867, by Anders Frederik Regnell (no. III.939) -- in whose honor it is named -- and is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum at Stockholm.

VERBENA SPECTABILIS Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba; caulibus brevibus obtuse tetragonis brachiatis densiuscule breviterque brunneo-pubescentibus, pilis reflexis; ramis gracilibus rectis vel ascendentibus obtusiuscule tetragonis plerumque sulcatis dense breviterque sordido-pubescentibus, pilis reflexis; petiolis plerumque obsolete; laminis chartaceis ovatis acutis, ad basin angustatis, irregulariter dentatis vel subincisis, supra densiuscule adpresso-strigosis, subtus adpresso-pubescentibus; bracteolis lanceolatis.

Herb, about 45 cm. tall; stems rather short, obtusely tetragonal, mostly branched at or near the base, rather densely short-pubescent with reflexed brownish hairs; branches slender, erect or ascending, rather obtusely tetragonal, usually sulcate between the angles, densely short-pubescent with reflexed sordid-gray hairs; nodes annulate; principal internodes 2--4 cm. long; leaves decussate-opposite; petioles very short or usually obsolete; blades chartaceous, rather uniformly green on both surfaces, ovate, 2.5--4 cm. long, 0.8--2 cm. wide, acute at apex, acuminate narrowed into the broadly winged petiole at base, irregularly dentate or occasionally subincised from the apex to the widest point, the lowest teeth sometimes lobe-like and divergent on larger leaves, rather densely appressed-strigose above, appressed short-pubescent beneath; midrib and the 5--8 pairs of secondaries very slender, usually impressed above, prominulous beneath, the secondaries rather straight, ascending, branching at the apex and a branch extending to the tip of each tooth; inflorescence terminal and in the uppermost leaf-axils, congested-spicate, the floriferous portion 2.5--3.5 cm. long, densely many-flowered, apparently not elongating after anthesis; peduncles slender, 3--6.5 cm. long, densely short-pubescent with reflexed whitish hairs, often jointed at about the midpoint and there bearing a pair of lanceolate bracts 7--8 mm. long; floral bractlets lanceolate, about 4 mm. long, about 1 mm. wide at the base (or narrower), attenuate at the apex, closely appressed to the calyx, densely short-pubescent with spreading whitish hairs; calyx cylindric, about 9 mm. long, 5-costate, densely short-pubescent with spreading whitish hairs, its rim unequally aristate-toothed, purplish, the longer

appendages about 1 mm. long, often twisted-connivent before and after anthesis; corolla purple, showy, its tube 10--15 mm. long, rather densely puberulent above the calyx outside, its limb about 9 mm. wide.

The type of this handsome species was collected by Erik Leonard Ekman (no. 1980) along the small stream called Magdalena at Loreto, Fosadae, Misiones, Argentina, on February 6, 1908, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum at Stockholm.

VERBENA SWIFTIANA Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba pumila gracilis; caulibus gracilibus saepe semi-procumbentibus et radicanibus, acute tetragonis glabris brunnescentibus; ramis numerosis saepe simplicibus rectis gracillimis acute tetragonis glabris brunnescentibus; foliis numerosis membranaceis utrinque uniforme brunnescentibus; petioliis gracillimis glabris, vel alatis obscuris; laminis linearibus vel angustissime ellipticis et integris vel ovatis et trifidis utrinque glabris, lobis terminalibus integris vel paucidentatis vel incis.

Low slender herb to about 3 dm. tall; stems slender, often partly procumbent and rooting at the nodes, acutely tetragonal, glabrous, brunnescent; branches numerous, often simple or nearly so, erect, very slender, acutely tetragonal, glabrous, brunnescent; nodes annulate; principal internodes 1--2 cm. long; leaves numerous, membranous, uniformly brunnescent on both surfaces in drying, variable in shape; petioles very slender and 1--3 mm. long, glabrous, or obscure and winged, merging into the blade; blades 1--2 cm. long, varying from linear or very narrowly elliptic and entire to ovate and trifid with the large terminal lobe entire or several-toothed or -incised, glabrous on both surfaces; midrib very tenuous, mostly indiscernible above, very slightly prominulous beneath; secondaries and veinlets indiscernible on both surfaces; inflorescence terminal, spicate, rather few-flowered, to about 5 cm. long, the flowers rather distant during and after anthesis; peduncles slender, exactly similar to the branches in color and texture, 1--1.5 cm. long; rachis exactly similar to the peduncle; bractlets lanceolate, about 1 mm. long and 0.5 mm. wide, acuminate at the apex, lightly strigillose; calyx tubular, about 1.5 mm. long and 0.75 mm. wide, lightly strigillose outside, the rim very shortly toothed; corolla-tube very slender, about 3 mm. long, very sparsely and minutely strigillose toward the apex; corolla rose, its limb about 3 mm. wide, very lightly and minutely strigillose toward the base outside.

The type of this species was collected by G. J. Schwarz (no. 3402) at Corpus, dept. San Ignacio, Misiones, Argentina, on September 19, 1946, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum at Stockholm. The species is named

in honor of Josiah Otis Swift (1870--), well-known naturalist, founder of the Yosian Brotherhood which in the past quarter of a century has brought the beauties of the great out-of-doors to over 150,000 Americans, chiefly in the vicinity of New York City, and author of the daily column "News Outside the Door" which has popularized Nature-study among millions of newspaper readers.

NOTES ON SOUTH AMERICAN MELASTOMES

H. A. Gleason

The genus Centradenia, with seven known species, has always been considered endemic to Central America, ranging from Panama to southern Mexico. Haught has recently collected plants along the western coast of Colombia which, although bearing only immature flowers, undoubtedly represent C. Maxoniana Gl. So far as known to me, this is the first collection from the South American continent, and leaves Heterocentron the only endemic genus of the family in Central America.

Haught has also collected in Colombia plants of Miconia barbicaulis Gl. which exactly match the type specimen. The species was originally described from the eastern slope of the Andes in Ecuador. Haught's collection was made on the western slope of the mountains and approximately four hundred miles north of the type locality.

CALYPTRELLA STELLATA Gl., sp. nov. A speciebus sex differt petalis subrotundis nec acutis nec acuminatis; a C. littorali Gl. differt floribus 5-meris magnis foliis 5-nerviis; a C. denticulata Gl. differt foliis et hypanthiis stellato-tomentosis atque longe villosis, floribus majoribus, dentibus calycis exterioribus multo majoribus 2.5 mm. longis.

A large shrub or small tree with clear red flowers. Younger stem densely villous with short crowded hairs. Leaves obovate-oblong, 5-nerved, entire, abruptly short-acuminate, obtuse or rounded at base, glabrous above, densely white-stellate-tomentose beneath and also villous with pale brown hairs. Hypanthium densely stellate and also villous, 8 mm. long to the torus. Calyx 4.5--5 mm. long, irregularly ruptured at anthesis, usually into 3 lobes, pubescent like the hypanthium but with shorter hair; exterior teeth triangular, 2.5 mm. long. Petals rotund-obovate, 13 mm. long and wide. Filaments 8.5 mm. long; anthers 11.6 mm. long, tangentially flattened, the stout connective prolonged 2 mm. to the filament and terminating in an obscure